



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Give Your Eyes a Holiday!

THEY WILL HAVE
A COMPLETE REST
AND RELIEF FROM OVER-
STRAIN BY YOUR WEAR
CORRECT GLASSES.

N. LAZARUS.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
25, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.
Prescriptions accurately filled.

No. 19,073.

號三十七零千九萬一第

日七十月六年未己

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 14TH, 1919.

一拜禮

號四拾月柒年捌國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 850 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH

PILSENER

BEER.

BREWED AND BOTTLED

by

S. ALLSOPP & SONS, LTD.,

BURTON-ON-TRENT.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!
CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. C. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
GLASS ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD AND
MIRROR MAKER.
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING
UNDER TAKEN.

Telephone 1219.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

Time	Frequency
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.20 " " " " "	" " " "
8.40 " " " " "	" " " "
9.00 " " " " "	" " " "
9.20 " " " " "	" " " "
9.40 " " " " "	" " " "
10.00 " " " " "	" " " "
10.20 " " " " "	" " " "
10.40 " " " " "	" " " "
11.00 " " " " "	" " " "
11.20 " " " " "	" " " "
11.40 " " " " "	" " " "
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.20 " " " " "	" " " "
1.40 " " " " "	" " " "
1.55 " " " " "	" " " "
2.10 " " " " "	" " " "
2.25 " " " " "	" " " "
2.40 " " " " "	" " " "
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4.10 " " " " "	" " " "
4.25 " " " " "	" " " "
4.40 " " " " "	" " " "
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5.10 " " " " "	" " " "
5.25 " " " " "	" " " "
5.40 " " " " "	" " " "
5.55 " " " " "	" " " "

NIGHT CARS.

5.50 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.20 p.m. to 11.20 p.m. Every 30 minutes.

11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS.

Time	Frequency
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.50 " " " " "	" " " "
11.10 " " " " "	" " " "
11.30 " " " " "	" " " "
11.50 " " " " "	" " " "
12.10 " " " " "	" " " "
12.30 " " " " "	" " " "
12.50 " " " " "	" " " "
1.10 " " " " "	" " " "
1.30 " " " " "	" " " "
1.50 " " " " "	" " " "
2.10 " " " " "	" " " "
2.30 " " " " "	" " " "
2.50 " " " " "	" " " "
3.10 " " " " "	" " " "
3.30 " " " " "	" " " "
3.50 " " " " "	" " " "
4.10 " " " " "	" " " "
4.30 " " " " "	" " " "
4.50 " " " " "	" " " "
5.10 " " " " "	" " " "
5.30 " " " " "	" " " "

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week-Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des
Vaux Road Central.
Batches and punch tickets available for all
cars, not already full, running at the time
called in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment for the
cars has been made in Bank, Notes or by Cheque
or Deposit Order. Order representing Bank
notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express	No. 2 Local	No. 3 Through Express	No. 4 Local	No. 5 Through Express	No. 6 Local	No. 7 Through Express	No. 8 Local	No. 9 Through Express
CANTON (at the Tail)	7.30	8.15	8.30	9.15	9.30	10.15	10.30	11.15	11.30
SHUN CHUI	7.45	8.30	8.45	9.30	9.45	10.30	10.45	11.30	11.45
Shunghui	7.55	8.40	8.55	9.40	9.55	10.45	11.00	11.45	12.00
Shunghui	8.05	8.50	9.05	9.50	10.05	10.55	11.10	11.55	12.10
Shunghui	8.15	9.00	9.15	10.00	10.15	11.05	11.20	12.05	12.20
Shunghui	8.25	9.10	9.25	10.10	10.25	11.15	11.30	12.15	12.30
Shunghui	8.35	9.20	9.35	10.20	10.35	11.25	11.40	12.25	12.40
Shunghui	8.45	9.30	9.45	10.30	10.45	11.35	11.50	12.35	12.50
Shunghui	8.55	9.40	9.55	10.40	10.55	11.45	12.00	12.45	13.00
Shunghui	9.05	9.50	10.05	10.50	11.05	11.55	12.10	12.55	13.10
Shunghui	9.15	10.00	10.15	11.00	11.15	12.05	12.20	13.05	13.20
Shunghui	9.25	10.10	10.25	11.10	11.25	12.15	12.30	13.15	13.30
Shunghui	9.35	10.20	10.35	11.20	11.35	12.25	12.40	13.25	13.40
Shunghui	9.45	10.30	10.45	11.30	11.45	12.35	12.50	13.35	13.50
Shunghui	9.55	10.40	10.55	11.40	11.55	12.45	13.00	13.45	14.00
Shunghui	10.05	10.50	11.05	11.50	12.05	12.55	13.10	13.55	14.10
Shunghui	10.15	11.00	11.15	12.00	12.15	13.05	13.20	14.05	14.20
Shunghui	10.25	11.10	11.25	12.10	12.25	13.15	13.30	14.15	14.30
Shunghui	10.35	11.20	11.35	12.20	12.35	13.25	13.40	14.25	14.40
Shunghui	10.45	11.30	11.45	12.30	12.45	13.35	13.50	14.35	14.50
Shunghui	10.55	11.40	11.55	12.40	12.55	13.45	14.00	14.45	15.00
Shunghui	11.05	11.50	12.05	12.50	13.05	13.55	14.10	14.55	15.10
Shunghui	11.15	12.00	12.15	13.00	13.15	14.05	14.20	15.05	15.20
Shunghui	11.25	12.10	12.25	13.10	13.25	14.15	14.30	15.15	15.30
Shunghui	11.35	12.20	12.35	13.20	13.35	14.25	14.40	15.25	15.40
Shunghui	11.45	12.30	12.45	13.30	13.45	14.35	14.50	15.35	15.50
Shunghui	11.55	12.40	12.55	13.40	13.55	14.45	15.00	15.45	16.00
Shunghui	12.05	12.50	13.05	13.50	14.05	14.55	15.10	15.55	16.10
Shunghui	12.15	13.00	13.15	14.00	14.15	15.05	15.20	16.05	16.20
Shunghui	12.25	13.10	13.25	14.10	14.25	15.15	15.30	16.15	16.30
Shunghui	12.35	13.20	13.35	14.20	14.35	15.25	15.40	16.25	16.40
Shunghui	12.45	13.30	13.45	14.30	14.45	15.35	15.50	16.35	16.50
Shunghui	12.55	13.40	13.55	14.40	14.55	15.45	16.00	16.45	17.00
Shunghui	13.05	13.50	14.05	14.50	15.05	15.55	16.10	16.55	17.10
Shunghui	13.15	14.00	14.15	15.00	15.15	16.05	16.20	17.05	17.20
Shunghui	13.25	14.10	14.25	15.10	15.25	16.15	16.30	17.15	17.30
Shunghui	13.35	14.20	14.35	15.20	15.35	16.25	16.40	17.25	17.40
Shunghui	13.45	14.30	14.45	15.30	15.45	16.35	16.50	17.35	17.50
Shunghui	13.55	14.40	14.55	15.40	15.55	16.45	17.00	17.45	18.00
Shunghui	14.05	14.50	15.05	15.50	16.05	16.55	17.10	17.55	18.10
Shunghui	14.15	15.00	15.15	16.00	16.15	17.05	17.20	18.05	18.20
Shunghui	14.25	15.10	15.25	16.10	16.25	17.15	17.30	18.15	18.30
Shunghui	14.35	15.20	15.35	16.20	16.35	17.25	17.40	18.25	18.40
Shunghui	14.45	15.30	15.45	16.30	16.45	17.35	17.50	18.35	18.50
Shunghui	14.55	15.40	15.55	16.40	16.55	17.45	18.00	18.45	19.00
Shunghui	15.05	15.50	16.05	16.50	17.05	17.55	18.10	18.55	19.10
Shunghui	15.15	16.00	16.15	17.00	17.15	18.05	18.20	19.05	19.20
Shunghui	15.25	16.10	16.25	17.10	17.25	18.15	18.30	19.15	19.30
Shunghui	15.35	16.20	16.35	17.20	17.35	18.25	18.40	19.25	19.40
Shunghui	15.45	16.30	16.45	17.30	17.45	18.35	18.50	19.35	19.50
Shunghui	15.55	16.40	16.55	17.40	17.55	18.45	19.00	19.45	20.00
Shunghui	16.05	16.50	17.05	17.50	18.05	18.55	19.10	19.55	20.10
Shunghui	16.15	17.00	17.15	18.00	18.15	19.05	19.20	20.05	20.20
Shunghui	16.25	17.10	17.25	18.10	18.25	19.15	19.30	20.15	20.30
Shunghui	16.35	17.20	17.35	18.20	18.35	19.25	19.40	20.25	20.40
Shunghui	16.45	17.30	17.45	18.30	18.45	19.35	19.50	20.35	20.50
Shunghui	16.55	17.40	17.55	18.40	18.55	19.45	20.00	20.45	21.00
Shunghui	17.05	17.50	18.05	18.50	19.05	19.55	20.10	20.55	21.10
Shunghui	17.15	18.00	18.15	19.00	19.15	20.05	20.20	21.05	21.20
Shunghui	17.25	18.10	18.25	19.10	19.25	20.15	20.30	21.15	21.30
Shunghui	17.35	18.20	18.35	19.20	19.35	20.25	20.40	21.25	21.40
Shunghui	17.45	18.30	18.45	19.30	19.45	20.35	20.50	21.35	21.50
Shunghui	17.55	18.40	18.55	19.40	19.55	20.45	21.00	21.45	22.00
Shunghui	18.05	18.50	19.05	19.50	20.05	20.55	21.10	21.55	22.10
Shunghui	18.15	19.00	19.15	20.00	20.15	21.05	21.20	22.05	22.20
Shunghui	18.25	19.10	19.25	20.10	20.25	21.15	21.30	22.15	22.30
Shunghui	18.35	19.20	19.35	20.20	20.35	21.25	21.40	22.25	22.40
Shunghui	18.45	19.30	19.45	20.30	20.45	21.35	21.50	22.35	22.50
Shunghui	18.55	19.40	19.55	20.40	20.55	21.45	22.00	22.45	23.00
Shunghui	19.05	19.50	20.05	20.50	21.05	21.55	22.10	22.55	23.10
Shunghui	19.15	20.00	20.15	21.00	21.15	22.05	22.20	23.05	23.20
Shunghui	19.25	20.10	20.25	21.10	21.25	22.15	22.30	23.15	23.30
Shunghui	19.35	20.20	20.35	21.20	21.35	22.25	22.40	23.25	23.40
Shunghui	19.45	20.30	20.45	21.30	21.45	22.35	22.50	23.35	23.50
Shunghui	19.55	20.40	20.55	21.40	21.55	22.45	23.00	23.45	24.00
Shunghui	20.05	20.50	21.05	21.50	22.05	22.55	23.10	23.55	24.10
Shunghui	20.15	21.00	21.15	22.00	22.15	23.05	23.20	24.05	24.20
Shunghui	20.25	21.10	21.25	22.10	22.25	23.15	23.30	24.15	24.30
Shunghui	20.35	21.20	21.35	22.20	22.35	23.25	23.40	24.25	24.40
Shunghui	20.45	21.30	21.45	22.30	22.45	23.35	23.50	24.35	24.50
Shunghui	20.55	21.40	21.55	22.40	22.55	23.45	24.00	24.45	25.00
Shunghui	21.05	21.50	22.05	22.50	23.05	23.55	24.10	24.55	25.10
Shunghui	21.15	22.00	22.15	23.00	23.15	24.05	24.20	25.05	25.20
Shunghui	21.25	22.10	22.25	23.10	23.25	24.15	24.30	25.15	25.30
Shunghui	21.35	22.20	22.35	23.20	23.35	24.25	24.40	25.25	25.40
Shunghui	21.45	22.30	22.45	23.30	23.45	24.35	24.50	25.35	25.50
Shunghui	21.55	22.40	22.55	23.40	23.55	24.45	25.00	25.45	26.00
Shunghui	22.05	22.50	23.05	23.50	24.05	24.55	25.10	25.55	26.10
Shunghui	22.15	23.00	23.15	24.00	24.15	25.05	25.20	26.05	26.20
Shunghui	22.25	23.10	23.25	24.10	24.25	25.15	25.30	26.15	26.30
Shunghui	22.35	23.20	23.35	24.20	24.35	25.25	25.40	26.25	26.40
Shunghui	22.45	23.30	23.45	24.30	24.45	25.35	25.50	26.35	26.50
Shunghui	22.55	23.40	23.55	24.40	24.55	25.45	26.00	26.45	27.00
Shunghui	23.05	23.50	24.05	24.50	25.05	25.55	26.10	26.55	27.10
Shunghui	23.15	24.00	24.15	25.00	25.15	26.05	26.20	27.05	27.20
Shunghui	23.25	24.10	24.25	25.10	25.25	26.15	26.30	27.15	27.30
Shunghui	23.35	24.20	24.35	25.20	25.35	26.25	26.40	27.25	27.40
Shunghui	23.45	24.30	24.45	25.30	25.45	26.35	26.50	27.35	27.50
Shunghui	23.55	24.40	24.55	25.40	25.55	26.45	27.00	27.45	28.00
Shunghui	24.05	24.50	25.05	25.50	26.05	26.55	27.10	27.55	28.10
Shunghui	24.15	25.00	25.15	26.00	26.15	27.05	27.20	28.05	28.20
Shunghui	24.25	25.10	25.25	26.10	26.25	27.15	27.30	28.15	28.30
Shunghui	24.35	25.20	25.35	26.20	26.35	27.25	27.40	28.25	28.40
Shunghui	24.45	25.30	25.45	26.30	26.45	27.35	27.50	28.35	28.50
Shunghui	24.55	25.40	25.55	26.40	26.55	27.45	28.00	28.45	29.00
Shunghui	25.05	25.50	26.05	26.50	27.05	27.55	28.10	28.55	29.10
Shunghui	25.15	26.00	26.15	27.00	27.15	28.05	28.20	29.05	29.20
Shunghui	25.25	26.10	26.25	27.10	27.25	28.15	28.30	29.15	29.30
Shunghui	25.35	26.20	26.35	27.20	27.35	28.25	28.40	29.25	29.40
Shunghui	25.45	26.30	26.45	27.30	27.45	28.35	28.50	29.35	29.50
Shunghui	25.55	26.40	26.55	27.40	27.55	28.45	29.00	29.45	30.00
Shunghui	26.05	26.50	27.05	27.50	28.05	28.55	29.10	29.55	30.10
Shunghui	26.15	27.00	27.15	28.00	28.15	29.05	29.20	30.05	30.20
Shunghui	26.25	27.10	27.25	28.10	28.25	29.15	29.30	30.15	30.30
Shunghui	26.35	27.20	27.35	28.20	28.35	29.25	29.40	30.25	30.40
Shunghui	26.45	27.30	27.45	28.30	28.45	29.35	29.50	30.35	30.50
Shunghui	26.55	27.40	27.55	28.40	28.55	29.45	30.00	30.45	31.00
Shunghui	27.05	27.50	28.05	28.50	29.05	29.55	30.10	30.55	31.10
Shunghui	27.15	28.00	28.15	29.00	29.15	30.05	30.20	31.05	31.20
Shunghui	27.25	28.10	28.25</						

CORRESPONDENCE.

A VOICE FROM CANTON.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—It is asked all round—Why such a bullaballoo over a C.I.E. to Mr. Wodehouse? The explanation is simple enough. The Indians of many sects in Hongkong have found in Mr. Wodehouse an Englishman who is patient, forbearing and sympathetic; a veritable Dr. Primrose in all their troubles; and, as Indians are proverbially clamorously grateful they show their appreciation of the honour bestowed upon their friend and counsellor. The writer has had only once a chance of coming into contact with Mr. Wodehouse and still retains a pleasant recollection of it. A poor Indian from Canton was detained in Hongkong and was on the point of deportation to India. This was brought to my notice and I applied to the Consulate, who, in turn, communicated with the C.S.P., who in return sent copies of some papers in connection with the charge. These were shown to me, and I, in turn, gave some particulars, whereupon "it" was found necessary that I should proceed to Hongkong to place all the facts before Mr. Wodehouse. Contrary to my expectation, I found Mr. Wodehouse all attention and earnestness and sympathy. He said he never liked an innocent man to suffer (this time mark me, a poor defenceless Indian), was convinced of his earnestness, and promised to see His Excellency and do what he could for the man. And so he did. The man was set free, and went to Canton to the Consulate-General. I doff my hat to this Englishman and compliment my countrymen upon doing the right thing at the right time. Poor India has not many such "chips of old English blocks," and the man who says this is neither a Mahomedan, a Sikh, nor a Sindh, but only—

A PARSIL.

Canton, July 11th, 1919.

THE HOUSING QUESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—To corroborate what Mr. Setna said, I should like to point out, principally to the Government notice, one instance of how house-rents have been raised so as to cause anxiety to tenants. Before the war the rent of each house in a certain block of buildings in Kowloon was (say) \$30 per month, and now the tenants are paying (say) about \$50 an increase of \$20 during the 4 years of the war. When any tenant has approached the landlords for repairs to be done the answer they have generally received is: "We are very sorry, but the houses are going to be demolished by the Government in three years' time." If this be true why do not the Government see that the landlords do not raise the rent to such an extent? If the houses are not going to be pulled down, why do the Government not send an official to inspect the houses and give orders for necessary repairs to be done?—Yours, etc.

H. A. H.

Hongkong, July 12th, 1919.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

TAIKOO v. C.R.C. R.G.A.

This match in the Junior League was played on July 11th and resulted in a win for the home team by 3 games (51 to 40). Scores:—

Mr. Grott and Mr. Gray, beat C.S.M. Pragnell and Corpl. Rollett, 7-4; lost to Mr. Amy and Lee-Corpl. Kirby, 4-7; lost to Corpl. Taylor and Gr. Moss, 5-6.

Mr. Stewart and Mr. Rodger beat Dr. Amy and Lee-Corpl. Kirby, 6-5; lost to C.S.M. Pragnell and Corpl. Rollett, 7-4; lost to Corpl. Taylor and Gr. Moss, 5-6.

Mr. Lyle and Mr. Gourdin beat Dr. Amy and Lee-Corpl. Kirby, 7-4; lost to C.S.M. Pragnell and Corpl. Rollett, 6-5; beat Corpl. Taylor and Gr. Moss, 3-3.

TAIKOO v. C.R.C. "C."

This match in the Junior League was played on Sunday on the C.R.C. ground at Causeway Bay and was won by the home team by 17 games (55 to 41). Scores:—

Gray and Grott lost to Geo. Lee and K. L. San, 4-7; beat C. F. Lee and H. K. Mok, 7-4; lost to C. Choa and H. C. Hung, 5-6.

Stewart and Rodger lost to Geo. Lee and K. L. San, 4-7; lost to C. F. Lee and H. K. Mok, 4-7; lost to C. Choa and H. C. Hung, 5-6.

Gourdin and Lyle beat Geo. Lee and K. L. San, 6-5; lost to C. F. Lee and H. K. Mok, 5-6; lost to C. Choa and H. C. Hung, 5-6.

C.R.C. "C" v. CIVIL SERVICE.

This Junior League match at Causeway Bay on Saturday resulted in a win for C.R.C. by 29 games (84 to 55). Scores:—

Geo. Lee and K. L. San beat Wittell and Goodman, 6-3; beat Pierce and Wood, 7-4; beat Fincher and Beane, 6-2.

Choa Man Ping and H. C. Hung beat Wittell and Goodman, 6-2; beat Pierce and Wood, 6-5; beat Fincher and Beane, 6-2.

C. F. Lee and H. K. Mok beat Wittell and Goodman, 7-4; beat Pierce and Wood, 7-4; lost to Fincher and Beane, 5-6.

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

INTERESTING SERMON AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

An interesting address on "The White Man's Burden" was delivered at St. John's Cathedral, yesterday morning, by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, who took as his text "And Samuel said: Here I am, witness against me before the Lord; and before His anointed; whose ox have I taken, or whose ass have I taken, or whom have I defrauded, or whom have I oppressed, or of whose hand have I taken bribe to blind mine eyes therewith and I will restore it you. And they said: Thou hast not defrauded us, nor oppressed us, neither hast thou taken aught of any man's hand." (1st Samuel, c. 12, v. 3-5).

The books of Samuel said the reverend gentleman—show us a wonderful growth in the spirituality and purity of Israel's religion. In all the Old Testament books we see how God was gradually revealing Himself to the Israelites and raising them to a higher conception of God and a better standard of living, and this is especially clear in the books of Samuel. A modern writer says, speaking of the books of Samuel: "The study of this book has contributed more than anything else to the more accurate views of the historical development of religious thought in Old Testament times which are characteristic of the present day."

Some men are much more alive to the spiritual world and to religious truth than others. David, in spite of his sins and failures, seems to have had the spiritual faculty in a very considerable degree, and owing to his royal position was able to do much to elevate the religious standard of his people.

The influence of Samuel had been entirely in the same direction. He had used his power justly and for the benefit of Israel. He had delivered his people from their enemies and endeavored to lead them in the paths of righteousness. His conduct stands out in striking contrast to that of the two sons of Eli, Hophni and Phineas, who used their sacred position for their own advantage. Yet, such is the strange perversity of human nature, Samuel was rejected by the Israelites after a long and beneficent rule over the people, during which he had acted and ruled without thought of self and solely in the interests of truth and justice and for the honour of God, while the sons of Eli were, at their death, still occupying their high office and enjoying the unjustly extorted emoluments of their priestly office. Samuel, on the one hand, and the two sons of Eli, on the other, stand as representatives of the two ways of regarding whatever gifts and powers we possess. We may, like Samuel, regard them as a trust and a responsibility to be used unselfishly to the glory of God in the interests of truth and justice and for the benefit of others; or we may, like the sons of Eli, use them only for our own advantage and enjoyment. At the risk of being called a cynic, one may add that in the former case we shall, like Samuel, most probably be rejected, while in the latter, all men will speak well of us and seek our favour. But in the course of time later generations arrive at a truer verdict, and the Samuels of history are recognised as the fathers and regenerators of their nation, while the Hophnis and the Phineases meet with the contempt which they so richly deserve. Samuel declared that he had received no bribes. It was something to boast of in times when bribery was common. We live in a land where bribery is rife. Can we all say the same as Samuel? In England the laws against bribery are very severe. Whether they are less severe here I do not know, but if they are, it is quite time they were strengthened and made more severe. Bribery degrades both the one who gives the bribe and the one who receives it, and every honest man is bound to set himself earnestly against this evil.

The Jewish people, as a whole, throughout their history, took the selfish view of their privileges. There were, of course, some notable exceptions. But, on the whole, they attempted to seize for themselves, and to retain as their exclusive possession, that clearer knowledge of God which they possessed, and which God meant them to pass on to other people. All the rest of the world they regarded as outsiders from God's favour, and as hateful in His sight. They spoke of the Gentiles as "dogs," and in Palestine—where dogs were generally the scavengers of the city, wild and fierce and without owners—that was a much stronger term of contempt than with us, among whom dogs are so highly esteemed and cared for. So ingrained in the Jewish nature had become the belief that they alone were the objects of God's love that even after three years of our Lord's public teaching, it came as a tremendous surprise to the first Christians when they realised, by incontrovertible evidence, that God was ready to receive Gentiles into the Christian Church.

The same privilege is ours to-day as the Jews had in the times before Christ. We have a clearer knowledge of God and of His love for men than non-Christians possess, and there are two courses open to us—either the selfish course of trying to save our own souls or the unselfish one of spending and being spent for others. Christianity is intended to make us strong and well in body, in mind and in spirit. By teaching us that God is Love our religion does away with that fear of unknown higher powers, a fear that haunts the minds of the heathen and often goes far to blight their lives. If we really believe that God is our loving father we shall trust Him to give us health of body, as well as of mind and spirit, and we shall not worry ourselves about the future, but shall leave it with perfect confidence to God to do with it as seems best to Him.

If Christianity means this to us, health and peace and the absence of anxiety and the growing knowledge of God, then we shall be anxious to do what we can to pass it on to others. We cannot, dare not, rest content with knowing Christ ourselves; we must inevitably do something to pass on to others the knowledge of Him. If our religion is not worth spreading it is not worth holding. So many people's Christianity is of such a weak and pitiable kind, so lacking in vital power and driving force, so entirely an extra and not an essential in their lives, in a word it is so useless to themselves, that they see no object in passing it on to others. But there are others who are so filled with the love of Christ that they cannot rest till they have told others of Him. They are the Samuels of Christianity, and they are often regarded as fanatics and wild enthusiasts, by their contemporaries and the story of Christian Missions is stained with their blood, but after ages venerate them and call them Saints and Martyrs.

And the same principle holds good of sovereignty and Empire. The power of a great nation may be used selfishly, as was the power of Germany in her African colonies, or power over backward races may be used for their benefit and advantage, as we believe it is used, on the whole, in the British Empire. We British people bear to-day the chief weight of "The White Man's Burden," and we have to see that we bear it justly and unselfishly not thinking of our interests only but of the welfare and progress of all who live beneath our flag, a flag which should always stand for justice and freedom. And let us not suppose that we shall escape the reward of Samuel when we have ruled and worked and toiled and died for the benefit of others.

As Kipling wrote:

"Take up the White Man's burden—
"The savage wars of peace
"Fill full the mouth of famine
"And bid the sickness cease;

And when your goal is nearest
"The end for others sought
"Watch with the heathen folly
"Bring all your hope to nought."

Take up the White Man's burden—
"And reap his old reward:
"The blame of those ye better,
"The hate of those ye guard."

It must often be the case that having power is a thankless task, for often the very pathway to the fuller knowledge and the larger liberty is strewn with the broken idols of the past, and there will ever be friends of the old regime who will think that the wreck of what they held dear can only be a harm and a grievance though it obstructed the path of true progress.

So we must expect that even when we "bear the White Man's burden," and bear it, as a White Man should, with justice, and unselfishness, we shall reap little of gratitude and thanks, and often our best and most unselfish efforts will be the least acceptable to the people for whom we make them. The history of our Empire has not been wanting in examples of these keen and unselfish idealists, who have endeavored to raise the standard of life and thought among some backward races, and in so doing have earned the hatred of those they ruled, while there have been some who have been content to let old abuses strive and flourish, and evil customs be maintained, and so have gained a passing popularity. But God and time never fail to correct the verdict of contemporary public opinion, and the Samuels are always honoured in the end, while the Hophnis and the Phineases are sure at last to meet with the condemnation they so richly merit. We are all called, in some measure, however humble, to bear the "White Man's burden." Let us see that we bear it in the spirit of Samuel, looking for no reward but a sense of duty accomplished and of opportunity used; so will the British Empire be acknowledged by future ages to have done a grand work in spreading Christian light and Western civilization in so many parts of the world.

THE PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

TRIUMPHAL ARCHES.

The names of the following notable Generals and Admirals who fought in the Great War will appear in shields on the 28 triumphal archways to be erected in the streets of Hongkong in connection with the Peace Celebrations. The names were furnished to the Committee by the Military and Naval authorities respectively:—

GENERALS.

British:—Kitchener, Haig, French, Allenby, Marshall, Botha, Plumer, Maude, Currie, Smith-Dorrien, and Smuts.
French:—Foch, Joffre, Mangin, Petain, Manoury, and Gallieni.
Italian:—Diaz and Cadorna.
American:—Pershing and Bliss.
Japanese:—Kamio.
Serbia:—Poutnik and Miahitch.
Greece:—Danaglis.
Portuguese:—Danaginis.
Belgium:—Leman and Tombour.

ADMIRALS.

British:—Fisher, Jellicoe, Beatty, Jackson, Burney, Jerram, Madden, Sturdee, Bayly, Wemyss, Craddock, Calthorpe, Browning, de Robeck, Thomas, de Chair, Tudor, Duff, Hood, Patenham, Oliver, Keyes, Phillimore, and Tyrwhitt.
American:—Sims and Rodman.
French:—Ronarch.
Italian:—Abruzzi.
Japanese:—Sato.

THE LAMMA ISLAND PIRACY.

ACCUSED IN THE DOCK.

The five Chinese, who were recently arrested in connection with the piracy at Lamma Island, were charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, on Saturday, with armed robbery and theft of a junk, money and jewellery; attempted murder; wounding and kidnapping.

Inspector Gordon, of the Water Police, stated that the robbery took place in Luk Chan village, Lamma Island. The pirated junk, the crew of which consisted of an old woman and her seven children, was accompanied by another junk of which the old woman's brother was the master. The eldest son, who was 21 years of age, and a girl, 18 years old, were both shot in the legs by the robbers shortly after they took possession of the junk. The eldest boy immediately jumped overboard and swam to his uncle's junk to report the piracy. The uncle then set sail for Aberdeen to inform the Police. The message was transmitted to the Water Police, and No. 1 Police launch, manned by a special crew, set off in pursuit. The prisoners had left Aberdeen in a dinghy, and when they captured the junk they set sail in it to Shek O, where they were arrested by the Police. The pirates, however, dumped their revolvers overboard.

Mr. Orme remanded the case for a week.

AN UNPLEASANT INCIDENT.

PUFFING SMOKE INTO AN "ENGLISH DEVIL'S" FACE.

An unpleasant incident occurred on Friday evening on Statue Wharf, when the Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, Colonial Treasurer, was insulted by a Chinese, dressed in European clothing.

At the Magistracy, next day, the Chinese was charged with refusing to move on when ordered to do so by the Police. It was stated that he was loitering about the wharf, smoking a cigar, when an Indian constable directed him to move on. He refused to comply with the order at first, but, on the "third time of asking," he left the wharf. Noticing the Colonial Treasurer on the wharf, however, the Chinese went up to him and puffed cigarette smoke into his face. Mr. Messer ordered the man to go away, and, as he refused, the aid of the constable was requisitioned. Thereupon the Chinese, with great gusto, informed the constable that he had as much right to remain in the wharf as any "English devil."

The defendant stated that the constable swore at him and he retaliated. That was the reason for his arrest.

Mr. Lindall adjourned the case.

HOUSE-BOY'S LAPSE.

STEALS TO SUPPORT HIS WIFE.

A few months ago a Chinese entered the service of Mr. P. R. Wolff, of the Godown Company, as assistant house-cook. By perseverance and zeal he was promoted to house-boy, in which position he had access to his master's cash-box. He then got married. Later, finding that he was getting into debt, the "boy" made levies on his master's cash-box from time to time. Mr. Wolff noticed small sums of money missing at first, and gradually the thefts grew larger, ranging from \$5 to \$15. He kept a watch, but the "boy" was too cunning to be caught. Mr. Wolff then decided to mark some silver coins and put them into his cash-box. On Friday he found a marked twenty-cent piece missing, and the Police found it in the "boy's" jacket.

At the Magistracy, on Saturday, the "boy" stated that he was obliged to steal to support his wife.

Mr. Orme sentenced him to a month's hard labour.

BOSTOCK'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.

Bostock's Circus, which had a very successful season in Hongkong recently, enjoyed a similar experience in Macao. It has returned to the Colony, and is opening another week's season to-morrow night (Tuesday) at the Ming Yuen Gardens, North Point. The general excellence of the entertainment provided by the troupe is now well known, and a profitable stay may confidently be predicted. The first matinee performance will be held on Wednesday evening at 5 p.m.

Kathleen Viscountess Falmouth, presiding at a meeting of the British County Homestead Association, stated that through the influence of Mr. H. Bell, of Shanghai, \$2,115 had been collected in China for the work of the Association.

The number of cigarettes exported from the United States to the East in the year ending June exceeds eight thousand millions. Of these seven thousand millions came to China, with which country the trade has increased nearly tenfold since 1916. The value to the East has increased from three million dollars in 1915 to sixteen million dollars in 1918.

The new Canadian Pacific trans-continental de luxe train, the Trans-Canada Limited, left Montreal on June 1st on its maiden trip with a heavy load of passengers, including numerous British travellers for Vancouver and the Far East. The train makes the fastest connection between the Atlantic and Pacific, accomplishing the journey in less than four days. There are 31 stops in the 3,000-mile run. The rolling-stock for the new service is valued at six million dollars; it includes 24 locomotives, 59 sleeping cars, 12 observation cars, 15 dining cars, 12 baggage cars, and 5 compartment cars.

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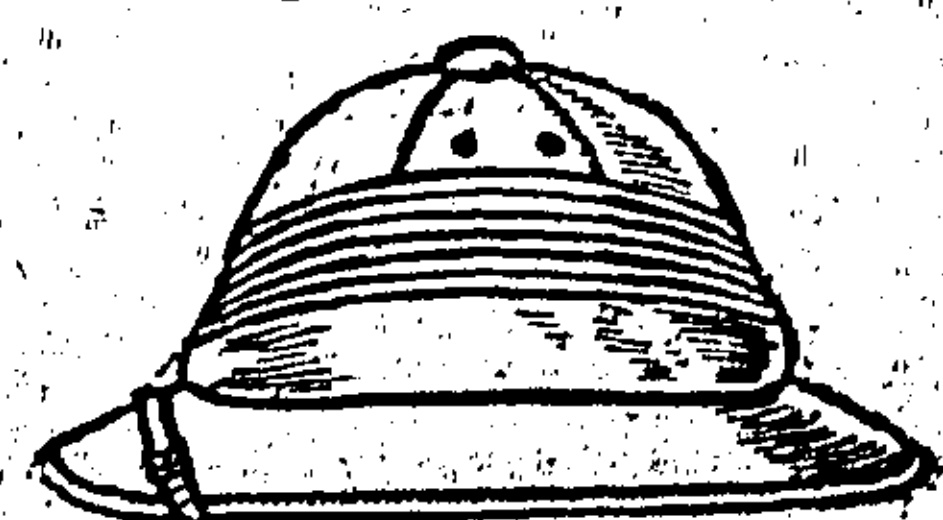
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IN

SUPERIOR QUALITIES.

GERMANS DESIRE TO HELP IN RECONSTRUCTION.

FRENCH FRONTIERS OPENED FOR FOODSTUFFS.

RESIGNATION OF SIR ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND.

ENGLISH PLAYERS DEFEATED AT WIMBLEDON.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSOLIDATING PEACE.

GERMAN FEDERAL COMMITTEE APPROVES RATIFICATION.

BERLIN, July 8th.

The Federal Committee has approved the ratification of the Peace Treaty.

FRENCH FRONTIERS OPENED FOR FOODSTUFFS.

PARIS, July 8th.

Under strong popular pressure, owing to excessive prices, the Government has decreed the opening of the frontiers to foodstuffs.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S ASSURANCE.

PARIS, July 8th.

A Havas message says:— M. Clemenceau, during his personal visit to the devastated areas, assured sufferers from German devastations that Germany would pay the whole sum exacted as reparation by the Peace Treaty.

GERMANS WISH TO HELP IN RECONSTRUCTION WORK.

PARIS, July 8th.

A Havas message says:— The Germans are reported to be very much interested in the complaints made to the French Government by inhabitants of the devastated areas that reconstruction is proceeding slowly. They believe that if the Germans assist in rebuilding, it will provide an opportunity to create better feeling toward themselves.

MUST TOGETHER FACE THE COMING DAYS.

PARIS, July 8th.

A Havas message says:— Mr. Robert Lansing, the United States Secretary of State, speaking at a dinner given by France and the American Committee to the American Peace Delegates, said: "Yesterday we fought together. To-day we rejoice. To-morrow we shall work together. France and the United States, with the nations who stood beside them in the great conflict, must together face the coming days with all their dangers and difficulties."

FRENCH IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

PARIS, July 8th.

A Havas message says:— M. Clemenceau has signed a decree suppressing almost all the existing prohibitions on imports, leaving only some dozen articles liable to *ad valorem* duty, and with a limitation of the amount to be imported.

THE FIUME IMPASSE.

FRICTION BETWEEN FRENCH AND ITALIAN TROOPS.

PARIS, July 8th.

A Havas message says:— The situation in Fiume may be cleared up. The Council of Five has decided to name an Inter-Allied Commission to investigate the recent events, when considerable friction took place between Italian and French troops. The French have acquiesced, suggesting that Signor Tittoni make investigations of the Fiume situation. French reports put the burden on the Italians.

SIR ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND.

RESIGNS FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, July 8th.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland has resigned. He has sent a letter questioning the Government's sincerity in the re-establishing of international trade, which he considers vital. He declares that he has been constantly obstructed, especially as regards the Consular and kindred services.

[Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland has been Joint Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Foreign Office and Joint Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade in his capacity as Head of the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence) since 1917. He was Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Colonies in the last Ministry. He has been the Coalition Unionist M.P. for Birmingham since 1910.]

FRENCH GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

LIKELY INCREASE OF SALARY ALL ROUND.

PARIS, July 8th.

A Havas message says:— The French Finance Minister will submit to Parliament a Bill for a substantial increase of pay to Government servants. No one will receive less than 8,500 francs yearly.

THE ITALIAN RIOTS. SITUATION AGAIN NORMAL.

Rome, July 9th.

Yesterday was fairly quiet in the large towns. Work has everywhere been resumed.

Reduced prices have been fixed by the local authorities and enforced in many places. The general strike in Rome has thus been averted.

GRAIN IMPORTERS' ACTION.

Rome, July 8th.

The leading grain importers have decided to combine to control imports.

FRENCH LABOUR.

FOOD RIOTS FEARED BY M. RIBOT.

PARIS, July 9th.

M. Ribot, interviewed by *L'Espresso*, stated that the dearth of living was undoubtedly serious, and might provoke troubles in France similar to those in Italy.

He deprecated the excessive Customs duties which, he said, nullified the opening of the frontiers.

GENERAL FEELING AGAINST A STRIKE.

PARIS, July 9th.

A Havas message says:— All the Unions in the French General Confederation of Labour are not in favour of a strike on July 21st, for political objects.

TRIAL OF THE EX-KAISER.

GENERAL VON HINDENBURG OFFERS TO BE SUBSTITUTE.

COPENHAGEN, July 8th.

General von Hindenburg has appealed to Marshal Foch for his advocacy for the renunciation of the demand for the extradition of the ex-Kaiser. He offers himself as a substitute and says he is prepared to make any sacrifice.

AN ECHO OF 1793.

MARSHAL HOCHÉ'S MEMORY HONOURED.

PARIS, July 8th.

A Havas message says:— America has joined hands with France in honouring the memory of Marshal Lazare Hoche.

The remains of Hoche have been transferred to a new burial place near Weissburg on the Rhine, at the base of the monument recently erected marking the locality where the French Armies under Hoche forced the Rhine passage in 1793.

THE KING OF THE HEDJAZ.

THREATENED WITH A REBELLION.

PARIS, July 8th.

A Havas message says:— The King of the Hedjaz, whose son, Emir Faisal, was conspicuous at the Peace Conference, is reported to be threatened by a rebellion of the Wahabites, a foreigner-hating Mussulman sect.

LAWN TENNIS AT HOME.

ENGLISH PLAYERS DEFEATED IN THE FINALS.

LONDON, July 8th.

The finals in the Wimbledon tournament, for the English championships, resulted as follows:—

MIXED DOUBLES.

R. Lycett (Australia) and Miss Ryan (America) defeated A. W. Prebble (England) and Mrs. Lambert Chambers (England) by 6-0, 6-0.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Capt. O'Hara Wood and A. T. Thomas (Australia) beat R. Lycett and R. W. Heath (Australia) by 6-4, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen (France) and Miss Ryan (America) defeated Mrs. Lambert Chambers (England) and Mrs. Lacombe (England) by 4-8, 7-5, 6-3.

It will be noticed that there is not a single English representative among the above winners. Miss Ryan, who was defeated by Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen in the semi-final of the ladies' singles, hails from California, which produced, some years ago, Miss M. Sutton, the only American who won the ladies' championship of England. Miss Ryan was recently defeated in the final of the ladies' singles of the Queen's Club Covered Court Championships, but won the mixed doubles in the same tournament with R. Lycett, defeating Paul Davison and Mrs. Lambert Chambers. R. Lycett is one of Australia's most promising players. Capt. O'Hara Wood and Thomas performed a prodigious feat in defeating Brooks and Patterson in the semi-finals but they did not have things all their own way when they beat Lycett and Heath. The latter was one of Australia's Davis Cup team in 1914 but it is not likely he will be selected this year, for the favourites for selection "will undoubtedly be Brooks, Patterson, O'Hara Wood and Thomas, unless the last-named is displaced by Lycett or by A. W. Daplow, who is still one of the best doubles players in the world. After the victory of Mlle. Lenglen in the ladies' singles, it was not surprising that Miss Ryan and the plucky French girl defeated the two past lady champions of England.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

SINGAPORE, July 10th.

Mr. J. R. Brooke, of the Government Monopolies Department, was found dead in bed yesterday evening, holding a revolver, and with a bullet in his brain.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS."] WHO WILL BE PREMIER?

SINGAPORE, July 12th.

The On Fook Club had a preliminary election on July 10th. Tien Man-lit received 38 votes and Chow Shu-moo 49 votes. Since Tien Man-lit has absolutely refused to form a Cabinet, Kung Sum-jam has been asked to let Chow Shu-moo form a Cabinet, which proposal Tuan Ki-sui also favours, but the On Fook Club still rejects the proposal.

EMBARGO ON AMMUNITION INTO CHINA.

The Diplomatic Corps has refused China's request to cancel the embargo on the importation of ammunition into China.

THE BORDER ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The On Fook Club is now willing to give up its rights in the China Bank in return for the passing of the Border Administration Bill. Therefore the Bill was passed in the Lower House on July 10th without debate, and has been forwarded to the Senate.

THE SHANGHAI PEACE CONFERENCE.

Ng Ting-chong left for Tientsin on July 10th to consult Chu Kai-kim. He hopes, first, to settle the question of Parliament and then to resume the Conference.

THE TUCHUN OF KIRIN.

Marn Yun-yuen is unwilling to go to Peking. It is reported that his subordinates have declared their independence. Chan Shu-fan and Hui Lan-chow are in conflict with the Government and have sent Chang Sik-yuen to mediate. Marn Yun-yuen telegraphs that he has surrendered his seal to the Civil Governor, and is coming to Peking, but 39 Hsien in the Provincial Assembly and all the public bodies have telegraphed asking that Marn Yun-yuen be retained.

CHINA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Ng Rui-too has telegraphed requesting that Wong Ting-ting be appointed China's representative on the Council of the League of Nations.

FENGTIEN TROOPS RECALLED.

Chang Jek-lum has recalled the Fengtien troops from Hankow and Honan.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT NEW YORK.

New York, July 8th.

An escort of four Dreadnoughts and 30 destroyers met the *George Washington* at Sandy Hook early this morning. The Presidential salute was fired. Forty-five warships, headed by the *Pennsylvania*, bearing the Vice-President, Members of the Cabinet, and other officials, welcomed President Wilson outside the harbour.

THE MENACE OF BOLSHEVISM.

RUSSIAN ARMY MEETS WITH A REVERSE.

COPENHAGEN, July 7th.

An Estonian communiqué states:— The North Russian Volunteer Army, which has been victoriously advancing on Petrograd, has suffered a reverse and has abandoned the fortress of Krasnaja Gorka, as well as several stations on the Petrograd-Narva railway, west of Gd. china.

OUTRAGE IN PETROGRAD.

It is reported that all the Foreign Embassies, Legations and Consulates at Petrograd have been occupied by the Bolsheviks. The archives have been seized and the occupants arrested on a charge of espionage. The Bolsheviks have decreed that all persons found possessing arms will be shot on the spot.

HOME CRICKET.

BIG WIN FOR YORKSHIRE.

LONDON, July 8th.

Yorkshire beat Essex by an innings and 58 runs.

The match between Somersetshire and Worcestershire was drawn.

FIGHTING THE AFGHANS.

FIRST-HAND DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE IN THE DAKKA DISTRICT.

The following description of the campaign against the rebellious Amir of Afghanistan is contained in a letter to Lt.-Col. R. J. Coles, A.C.D., Hongkong, from his brother, an officer in the Indian Cavalry:—

N. W. F. Force, Peshawar.

N.W.F.P.

I will start by giving you some sort of account of the events of the past 3 weeks by way of an explanation for the address on the top. News filtered through about the end of April that trouble was brewing up on the Pass and this was soon proved to be true by the dispatching from here of the "Flying Column," a small mixed force always kept in readiness to meet sudden situations on the frontier. At the same time we got the order to mobilize. As a large portion of the men and several of the British officers had gone on leave, this proved a more difficult matter than would otherwise have been the case. Troops were being rushed up the Pass pretty quickly and about a month ago we suddenly got the order to move at about eight hours' notice. However, we got off in time and found ourselves attached to the 1st Car Brigade, the rest of our own Brigade not having been concentrated as yet.

We had two short marches and one fairly long one in 4 days which brought us into enemy territory, having reached our objective without opposition. Previous to our going through the Pass, however, there was a sharp encounter between the enemy and the "Flying Column" on the frontier line resulting in the defeat and retirement of the former with some losses. In that action it was proved beyond doubt that this was more than an affair against Tribesmen by the fact that the enemy had some mountain guns and entrenched their positions. Our guns, however, once they got the range, soon blew them out of the water.

The Cavalry Brigade, encamped at Dukka, was being detailed as baggage guard and following on the next day. The latter job is not pleasant, I can assure you, when you have to keep your horses down to a pace of something like 2 miles an hour with intervals for dealing with refractory transport animals and readjusting of loads. I was in command of the rear guard and my full share of this work. I slept well that night. Next day we joined the Brigade and found them quite comfortably placed in a broad valley with the river Kabul close by. The enemy must have left this spot rather hurriedly, judging by the amount of staff left behind. We followed the following day getting rid of a few "birds of prey" who were trying to worry us. The day after this, however, a strong reconnoitring party was sent out ahead including two squadrons of British cavalry.

The latter apparently not finding any signs of the enemy pushed on a considerable distance up the valley, but when they had stirred up a "hornet's nest" so being well ahead of the rest of the force had to "crank up" while the going was good "as the Americans say" and come back quickly. To us in camp, the first warning of the proximity of the enemy was the sight of the cavalry coming round a bend with a scolding mob of heels. Guns got on to them at once and the squadron turned about and went for them with a fair amount of success. It was not long, however, before we realised the extent of the "hornet's nest" for the hills overlooking the camp suddenly became alive with the enemy and about the hottest rifle fire at long range ever known on Frontier shows. I then think, was opened on us. It soon became evident that we had to get the horses out of camp into a pullah. This was done, and we then got ready for some dismounted action.

Meanwhile the 1st Infantry Brigade which had come into camp the day before attacked these hill positions but were unable to make much impression on them by night-fall. So they retired to camp at dusk and we all built small stone forts or "sangars" as they are called in this part of the world. One unsuccessful attack was made by the enemy just as it was dark, but about that we spent a peaceful night as our horses, etc., in their cramped quarters in the pullah would allow of. The next day the attack was resumed but in spite of very accurate shelling and really stout work by two famous Infantry Regiments (one British and the other Indian) we were not making much headway. While the enemy with apparently unlimited supplies of ammunition were causing rather heavy casualties in men and horses. At mid-day, when things were not looking at all bright, another fellow and myself were detailed to hold ourselves in readiness to take a portion of the Regiment dismounted to go in support of the Infantry. Soon after this, however, another Infantry Brigade was seen in the distance coming to reinforce us together with a Battery of "Howa." The latter got on to the enemy at once and owing to their high trajectory were able to get right on top of the enemy in the hills and started doing a lot of damage. The enemy soon realised it was about time they went and by evening the hills were in our hands and we were able to carry out a very much-needed washing parade. The heat was pretty bad in this valley especially in the nullah at mid-day when it was stifling. So passed the one and only action I've been in so far, and in

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, July 13th.

THE STRIKE SITUATION. We learn that the strike in the city, which commenced on July 12th, was caused by the Administrative Directors' refusal to meet the representatives of the people, who are endeavouring thus to make known the people's demands in regard to foreign affairs and the Civil Government.

The representatives were driven away, and several were wounded by the guards of the Military Government.

The people became excited at this turn of affairs, and repaired to the General Chamber of Commerce, and instructed the Committee to issue leaflets requesting the merchants to close their shops.

The strike is not serious, as only a part of the City is closed. No disturbance has been reported.

The Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce have reported to the authorities that they were forced by the people to issue the leaflets which induced the merchants to go on strike.

The authorities have warned the merchants to re-open their shops, and carry on business as usual, or trouble will ensue.

Directions have been given for the arrest of the ringleaders, and armed police are being sent out to maintain order.

THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The Directors of the Military Government have held a special meeting to discuss the appointment of a new Civil Governor. No decision has been arrived at, as it appears that the Directors have no power to appoint a new Civil Governor. This power has been usurped by the Kwangsi leaders.

General Luk Wing-ting has sent a representative to inform the members of the Military Government that the Civil Government of Canton should be filled, temporarily, by the Tsuchun, Mok Wing-sun, so that the other leaders may not make any attempts to obtain the post.

PROTECTED CHANGES.

Since the dismissal of the Civil Governor, Chak Wong, and the demobilisation of the Shuihing troops, the Tsuchun has been endeavouring to have all the Canton leaders relieved of their offices, and replaced by Kwangsi leaders. In view of the importance of the post of Superintendent of Police, the Tsuchun is proposing to have Ngai-Pong-ping, the Superintendent of Police, (a Canton leader) transferred to another district, and to appoint Ma Chai (a Kwangsi leader) to the position.

Commander Shum Hung-ying (a Kwangsi leader), Defence Commissioner of Kowloon, is to succeed Ma as Superintendent of Canton Arsenal. Other Kwangsi leaders will be appointed to all the important positions.

THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

It is announced that the new session of the Provincial Assembly was formally opened on July 12th, and regular meetings are to be held to discuss important questions.

Another message states that the new session of the Provincial Assembly cannot be regarded as formally opened, as only a handful of the new Members (about 20) were present. Nothing was discussed, as a large number of the new Members are still opposed to the new Speaker.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

In connection with the demobilisation of the Shuihing troops, it is reported that about two regiments (who have not been disarmed), at a place near Yangchow, are unwilling to be demobilised. They announce that they will not give up their arms unless they are scattered.

A number of the Kwangsi leaders in Canton, by order of the Tsuchun, have sent officers to recruit new soldiers from Kwangsi to Canton. These new soldiers may be seen coming into Canton every day.

fact the only one of any size fought this campaign. Our casualties were pretty heavy for one of these Frontier shows and though they were mostly in infantry or artillery and most of us had what we feel were pretty near shaves, but except for about 5 men and 7 or 8 horses wounded we came out untouched. A couple of days after this we were given orders to return to our own Brigade which was concentrating, so we started back at once in squadrons—mine being the first to arrive back just a fortnight after leaving here.

Since then we have been here along with many other Regiments, presumably awaiting the result of our Armistice Terms sent to the Amir which will decide whether we are going to spend the next few months in heat and discomfort or comparative cool and (I hope) leave. A frontier show may be all very well in the cold weather, but I have yet to find a keen enough soldier who really loves a "show" in this heat. We have started polo again, though how long it will be before we move (if we do move) again I cannot say. We had gone rather out of the way to do the other night when we made a night march of about 10 miles and surrounded a village before it got light, affording the Police the chance of a good "ratting" day. They got a good few of the people who were looking for a "show" and also some guns and rifles of wonderful and weird designs.

Elsewhere the news is very good. The extreme, but though some of our isolated posts on the frontier have had a rather poor time, I think the situation on the whole is well in hand and should be fairly good position to give him "I'll

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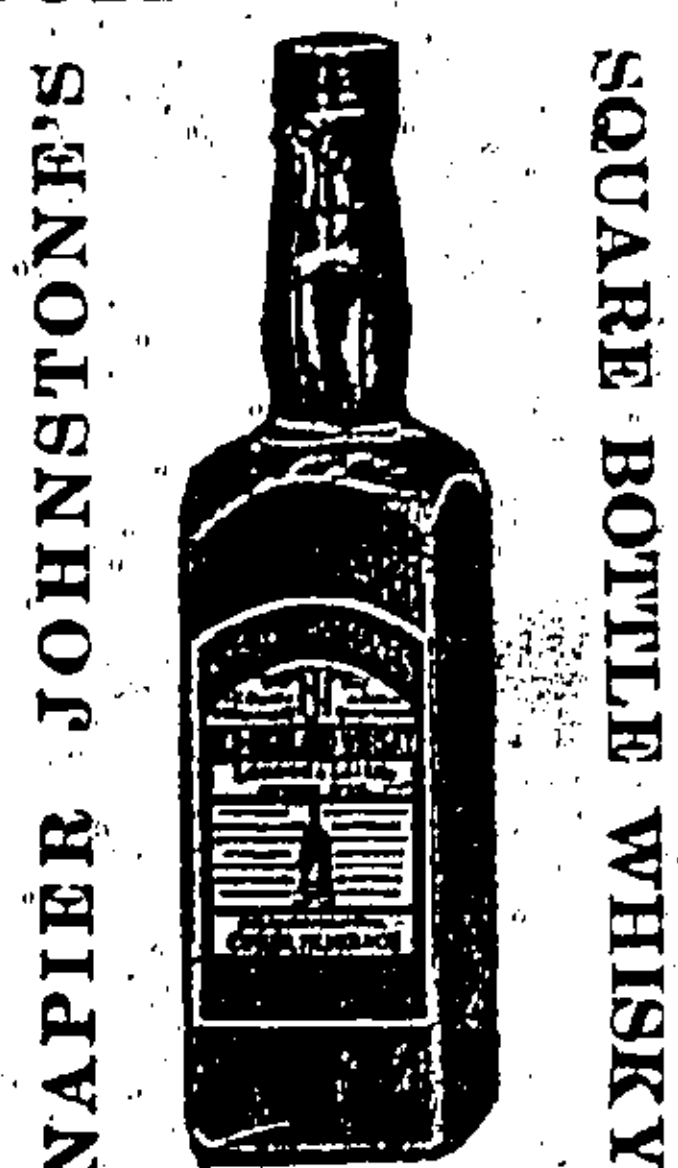
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THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. LORD R. CECIL DESCRIBES IT AS "A HEALTHY INFANT."

An important statement on the subject of the League of Nations was made by Lord Robert Cecil at the annual meeting of the Friends' League of Nations Committee held at the Great Eastern Hotel, on May 21st. Lord Gainford presided.

Lord Robert Cecil said: "Forgive me if I say one word about the nature of the work I have been trying to do in Paris. I have had two sets of duties to perform—the League of Nations and to represent this country on the Allied Economic Council. The latter work has brought me face to face with the economic conditions in Europe at the present moment, which, it is safe to say, has never been exceeded in seriousness in the history of that quarter of the world. We see in Europe the widespread destruction of capital, and the consequent collapse, in many countries, of a considerable extent of credit. I should wish those people who are accustomed to regard capital as a mere burden on industry to turn their serious attention to the consequences of the destruction of capital which has taken place in Europe. The remedies are in the first place the removal of all the restrictions on free intercourse and interchange of trade (hear, hear)—which have necessarily been imposed by the war—things like censorship and blockade. The sooner the political situation permits of their total abolition the greater will be the chance and rapidity of the European economic revival. If there is to be a revival everyone must realise that for years to come all of us in this country and in Europe must be content to live a harder and a more strenuous life than we have lived in the past. I saw it stated that there is a serious diminution in the output of coal. I wonder if we realise what that may mean to the struggling populations of the European Continent, some of whom are literally approaching starvation. The cause is not only the difficulty of supplying them with food, but it is even more the difficulty of transportation to those countries and through them. That is a question very largely of coal supply. The coal situation in Europe is such that a diminution of any of the sources of supply approaches a European disaster. (Hear, hear.)

I pass to the League of Nations. I am not a Minister of the Crown or a plenipotentiary at Paris, or in any way responsible, nor have I any of the credit for the treaty that is being negotiated there, but it would be absurd for me to disclaim all responsibility for the Covenant of the League of Nations. I was the chief delegate of the British Government on the League of Nations Commission, with the very able and loyal assistance of my friend, General Smuts (cheers), and I think we may fairly claim that the British Government had at least as great a share in the framing of the Covenant as any other Government. The League of Nations has been born (cheers) and I think we may say it is a healthy infant. That is a great thing. It is a falsification of many of the prophecies that were common a few months ago. It was said to me very often before the end of the war, "Oh, people are talking about the League of Nations now, but when the war is over they will forget all about it. No one really cares about it, and no one really wishes for it to come about." I believe that was and is a profound mistake. (Hear, hear.) I believe the League has at the back of it the support and even the enthusiasm of the great mass of the peoples of Europe. Many of those who began by thinking the idea at the best a piece of idealistic folly are now beginning to see that without a League of Nations the Treaty of Peace cannot work at all.

A DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE.
Nevertheless, we have still a certain number of critics, and they may be divided into two main classes. There are the critics who say that we have not done too little. I like them. I know they are really friends of the League of Nations. One of their complaints is that the League is not sufficiently democratic. What is its constitution? It consists of an assembly representing all the countries that form the League, each country sending there its members to the assembly. Then there is a council which consists of representatives of the five Great Powers chosen by the assembly. It has the same powers as the council, and there is no reason why it should not be, and I hope myself it will be, a thoroughly democratic body. Some of us would probably have liked—I do not conceal that I should have liked—a larger number of members from each nation, so as to give a greater representation of all forms of thought in the assembly. But even so, it is capable of being made a really democratic body, representing in a very great degree the feelings and wishes of the nations in the League. (Hear, hear.) The one thing on which that result depends is the framing of the covenant or the machinery that we have provided, but the amount of support which the peoples of the countries intend to give to this idea.

Another criticism is that our disarmament proposals are somewhat weak and timid. What are they? They propose that there should be an agreement come to by the nations in the League upon a plan for general disarmament to be formulated by the Council, and that if such agreement is come to it shall be binding for ten years upon all the members of the League. And there is a very important addition to that article, that immediately, and without waiting for any of these plans of disarmament, there shall be a full and frank interchange of opinions between the members of the League as to the scale of their armament, military and naval programmes, and the

condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes. That I believe to be a very important provision. It rests on one of the fundamental principles of the Covenant, namely, that if you wish to cure an abuse and ward off an evil, the great thing is to bring it out into the light of day. (Cheers.) But the framing of the article is that you must persuade the people to disarm, and that you cannot compel them to do so against their will. I am afraid that is true. I do not see how compulsion to disarm could possibly be enforced. But I have great hopes of persuasion. Here again all depends upon the support of the peoples of the world, and it is for you to see that in this country at any rate that support and spirit is of the right kind. (Hear, hear.)

RIVAL METHODS CRITICISED.
Now take the other kind of critic, who says we have done too much, and is afraid that we have weakened the sovereignty of the British Empire and fatally interfered with its power. You cannot have an effective agreement among the nations of the world that they will refrain from war in the future without some interference, more or less great, with the sovereignty of each one of them. Article 10 says, "Where external aggression threatens the territorial integrity or the political independence of any country, a member of the League, it shall be the duty of the Council to consider what measures should be taken to protect that member from such aggression." I do not see how you could possibly say less than that. And here we come to the fundamental principle of the League of Nations, namely, that the preservation of peace is more important than the satisfaction of any national ambition or aspirations. (Hear, hear.) You must say that; you cannot say less. You must say to the Government of every nation: "Before you go to war you must take care that you have exhausted every possible means of keeping the peace." I know it is said that that imposes a great responsibility upon each nation. But I do not think that anyone who has seen what war really means will hesitate to take upon himself that, or even any greater responsibility, to avoid war in the future. (Hear, hear.) I cannot help feeling that those critics, whether on this side of the Atlantic or the other, who argue meticulously about the amount of responsibility that the League casts upon their country would do well to consider the terrible evils that the League is called into existence to extirpate. (Hear, hear.)

FAILURE OF ALLIANCES.
What do these critics propose? The existing system has broken down. It is said that a League has often been proposed before and tried before and has not succeeded. It is not so. No League of Nations has ever been tried before. It has been proposed, but never tried. We are going to try it for the first time. What has been tried is a number of other devices. We have tried alliances, and there are people who will recommend alliances as a real security against war. Why, the pages of history are littered with the fragments of the alliances of the past. (Cheers.) Then we are asked, why not go back to the balance of power? It is the conception of the balance of power which has led to this great world disaster. (Hear, hear.) Balance of power means the dividing up of the nations of the world into two factions approximately equal in strength and because they are equal therefore it is said they will never risk a conflict. The origin of this war was the opportunity which one thought it had of crushing the other. There is one other device—the Concert of Europe. I have always thought that of all the devices that were tried that was the best. It worked genuinely for peace, and it did so because it was the nearest approach to a League of Nations that has yet been tried. But it failed for one reason, because it was spasmodic. In the League of Nations we have tried to avoid that danger because we have given it constant and continuous duties. It is the overseer of all international action, and as to be always in action. Another reason why the Concert of Europe failed was that it was quite unorganised. Then, again, we have introduced an improvement by constituting the League a permanent organisation, with a secretary who, I am glad to think is an Englishman, or rather a Scotsman. (Laughter.) It will keep the whole international life going continuously, apart from any emergency. Finally, the Concert of Europe operated in secret. It is the purpose of the League that its operations should be as far as possible in the open, and that it should rely for its strength upon the public opinion of civilised mankind. (Cheers.)

MIGHT OR RIGHT.
If you look beneath the criticisms of these later critics to find what is really moving their minds, I believe they find it impossible to conceive of any system that can possibly work that does not rely exclusively on force. It is the old controversy between those who believe that physical force is the only motive that really has any effect on men, and those who believe that physical force is one of the least powerful motives. (Hear, hear.) It is the old controversy between might and right, between the material and the spiritual, and to my mind it is amazing that such a controversy should still persist. You can show over and over again that where force has opposed itself to public opinion and to the higher motives of mankind it has always been ineffective. (Hear, hear.) To my mind it is because people are dazzled with glamour and the splendour of military action that they fail to see that it is yet among the weakest of the forces of mankind. Therefore let us take courage. Do not let us conceal from ourselves that this Covenant of the League of Nations relies on force only to this extent—force to repel forcible aggression. For the execution of its ordinary behests, for the carrying out of its policy, as to the scale of their armament, military and naval programmes, and the

IN TEN YEARS TIME. ERZBERGER PREDICTS THE CAPTURE OF PARIS. A STARTLING STATEMENT.

"I have this morning read the translation of a remarkable document issued by Herr Erzberger and secretly circulated in Germany at the end of April. There is no sort of doubt that this document is absolutely genuine, and it supplies a remarkable commentary on the present situation. It is a long detailed and most acute memorandum on Germany's post-war position."

Thus writes Mr. Sidney Park, a well-known Press representative from Paris on May 25th. He continues:

Erzberger begins with the assertion that during the six months since the armistice was signed, things from the German viewpoint have grown appreciably better. "He contends that the unity of purpose of the Entente nations is evidently less. Great Britain and the United States, having killed Germany as a commercial competitor for some years to come, have no sympathy with France's demands for security, and hard as the treaty may be, he says, it will be less hard than Germany had reason to fear."

FRANCE WEAK.
He adds that the open pacifist and anti-militarist agitation in the ranks of the Allied armies has modified their will to fight, and that it is unlikely that in any circumstances Germany need fear any serious hostile action. France ends the war in every respect weaker than when she began, and she must continue weak.

The war, according to Erzberger, was a struggle between Germany and the Anglo-Saxon countries for world domination. He compares this struggle to that between Rome and Carthage—a contest, that is, between the Continent and overseas, and he contends that the end must be a victory for the Continent, now as in classic days. Germany, he declares, is beaten for a time, but for a time only. Her position now is comparable to that of Rome after Hannibal's victories, but, despite Hannibal, Rome won and Carthage was destroyed, and Erzberger professes to believe that history must repeat itself.

A large part of the memorandum is devoted to the contention that Germany must look to the East for rehabilitation. Poland has been created, mainly by France, as a sort of second anti-German Continental power, but fortunately for Germany any chance of Poland becoming a real menace to her is made improbable by the Anti-Polish feeling of the Ukrainians and Lithuanians, and it will be the duty of German statesmanship to encourage the development of these two peoples.

IN THE EAST.
Erzberger also notes with satisfaction the enmity that already exists between the Poles and the Bohemians, both anti-German peoples. Looking beyond the border peoples, Herr Erzberger arrives at Russia, which, he says, must be brought definitely within the German sphere of influence. The German talent for organisation must be spent in reconstructing Russian prosperity, and with Russia and Germany united the road to Paris will be open again in ten years and the journey will be easy. Erzberger is utterly sceptical of the possibility for the Entente holding together in any form for that period, and he cites the proceedings at the Paris Peace Congress as a reason for his belief.

This document may, of course, merely be an attempt to make the German Centre and Right parties accept the peace treaty, but I understand that it has caused much uneasiness here and is regarded as proof that the menace of German militarism has been scotched and not killed.

"VICTORY" COLOUR.

Modistes and milliners in London and Paris have turned out a number of "Victory" colour—a delicious shade of cyclamen pink, which, according to the fashion-houses, "goes with most complexions, and has a valuable effect upon the spirits."

It relies almost exclusively on the organised and instructed public opinion of mankind. (Cheers.) The League has got to live by work, and the sooner it begins to work the better I shall be pleased. How foolish were those critics—if they were not indeed excessively cunning—who complained that the League had been made a part of the Treaty. The Treaty could not have worked for an hour without the League having been brought into existence. One of the first acts of the League must be to set up a Court of International Justice—a very important matter, and one of extreme difficulty. That must be done at the very outset of its career. Then it has got to do this great task of disarming, which will test its metal, and show whether it is an institution which can be used for the good of mankind. This experiment is a great appeal to the conscience of mankind; that is the principle upon which it rests. Foreign politics can no longer be left exclusively in the hands of statesmen and diplomats. If a statesman makes a mistake and leads his country into war, it is not only he who suffers, but every man, woman, and child of his country. I know there are difficulties in a democracy taking a really intelligent part in so complicated a subject. But that is no reason why the task should not be attempted. True, they must not through their agents, diplomatic and Ministerial find they will be wise to give these agents a large amount of discretion. They must be prepared to trust them and support them, provided they carry out the general lines of the policy they desire. Behind these agents, to give them strength and to support their righteous action, there must stand a people inspired by justice and determined upon peace. (Cheers.)

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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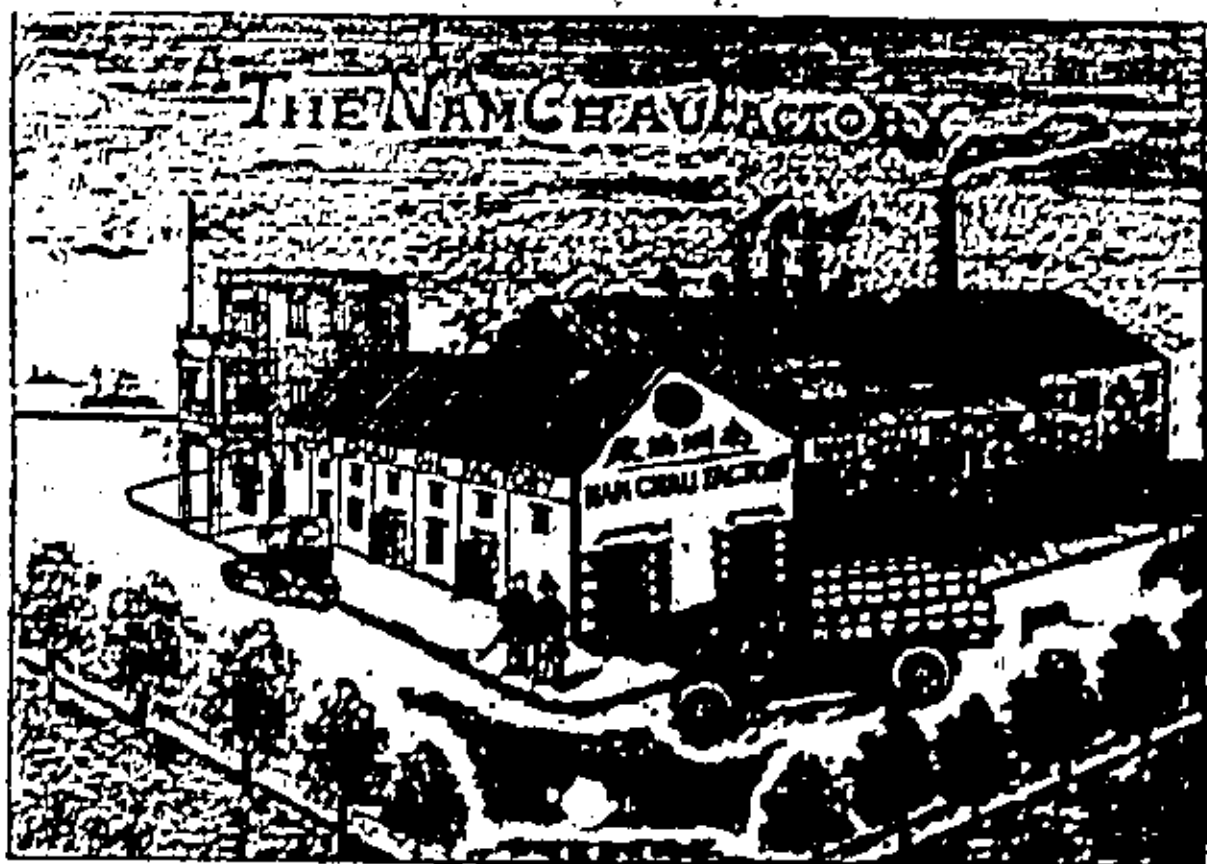
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[895]

WONDERS OF WIRELESS. SEA AND AIR INVENTIONS. COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES

Mr. Godfrey C. Isaacs, managing-director of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd., was the guest, on May 23rd, of the Aldwych Club, at luncheon, at the Connaught Rooms. Speaking on the subject of "The Future of Commercial Wireless Telegraphy," he said there had been great inventions during the last four years, and wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony had both made very great progress in regard to the sea, and the air, and on land. At sea a large number of vessels, prior to the war, were fitted with wireless installations, which communicated during the day over a distance of some 200 miles with reliability, and during the night somewhere in the neighbourhood of 300 miles. Today these distances were quadrupled at least, so that a passenger travelling across the Atlantic would never, he thought, again be out of touch with one of the other of the two coasts. He would be able to conduct his affairs with almost the same promptitude and ease as he would be but a few miles from his place of business. There had been another great advance. Ships would be in future be able to telephone and telegraph either to ships at sea or to the coast without any possibility of interference. One of the great difficulties of the past, particularly in busy thoroughfares, such as the Channel, had been in obtaining communication, in consequence of the very large number of stations which might be speaking at the same time, thereby causing interference and jamming of the stations endeavouring to speak. That was a thing of the past. A ship would now be able to speak without any danger of interference. It would also be possible to equip a vessel with an apparatus which would give it its exact position in dense fogs. (Hear, hear.) It would not only be able to ascertain the approach of another ship, but it would also learn approximately, and near enough for its purpose, the distance of that ship. In the same way the whole of the coast-line could be equipped with apparatus which would give a ship at sea the approximate distance of the coast and its position. Wireless had already done much in saving lives at sea; this further great invention would go far towards eliminating one of the greatest perils which those who travelled at sea encountered in the form of fog and intense darkness. (Hear, hear.)

With regard to the air he would not indulge in any prophecy; he would speak upon those things that had been achieved. There was a great deal said on the subject of wireless telegraphy and telephony which must not be believed. (Laughter.) They all recognised that aeroplanes and ships would play a very great part in the future, both in respect of travel and communication. Mr. Handley Page said to him the other day, "I think we are going to compete with you in communication." (Laughter.) He did not think he would. At all events, until he would have travelled 12,000 miles without a stop in a space of something less than a second he did not think he would compete with wireless telegraphy. Whether he did or did not, it was the intention of wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony to help the aeroplane and the airship. (Hear, hear.) There was no doubt that the distances which they would be able to communicate over would increase considerably in fact, they were increasing daily. But wireless telegraphy could do more for the aeroplane; it would provide it with the latest developed direction-finder, which would enable the pilot to ascertain approximately where he was at any time. (Cheers.)

GUIDING THE AIR PILOT.

But there was a better development than that. There was now a transmitter which would project into the air a wide divergent beam, something like, perhaps, a searchlight without the light. This beam would extend over whatever area it was required, or, if desired, to indicate some special place. It would have concentrated beams. These beams would convey to the man in the sky, automatically and intermittently, the name of the place he was passing over. Assuming that a man was passing over Guildford, from the moment that he traversed the region over which this beam was playing he received the signal. "This is Guildford," and he would continue to receive that signal so long as he was over Guildford and no longer. In just the same way, if he was passing over Windsor Forest he would be told, "This is Windsor Forest," and if he came to his aerodrome the beam would tell him, "This is Hendon aerodrome." In that way one of the greatest dangers to pilots in fog and in darkness would have been disposed of. (Cheers.) Similarly, these beams could be equipped to lightships, or to buoys in fixed and defined positions, so that even when passing over the sea one would know exactly where he was. When that condition of things was developed they would agree that pilots would no longer lose themselves, wherever they might be. (Hear, hear.)

Great as those developments were for both the sea and the air, the inventions relating to land communication and long-distance communication were even greater. Prior to the war very little was done, particularly in populated countries such as this, or in any European country, in land wireless telegraphy, and the reason was simple. If there were a number of wireless telegraph stations in close proximity to each other there was considerable interference, which made an efficient telegraph service quite impossible, and for naval and military stations they were intolerable. But that was a thing of the past. There was now no reason why they should not have wireless telegraph and wireless telephony services between all the principal centres throughout the country. (Hear, hear.) London could talk to Manchester, to Edinburgh,

or to Dublin without any danger of interfering with any other station, and the messages would not be overheard by any other station. That was a great advance in wireless telegraphy, and he regarded it as an epoch-making invention. (Cheers.) A very great service would be done to the country if wireless telegraph and telephone services were constructed as auxiliaries to the land lines. (Hear, hear.) Whenever there was a severe storm telegraph and telephone lines were down in all directions, and it frequently happened that for days they had no communication. He had read that it was intended to put down underground cables; he thought if this latest development in wireless telegraphy were given careful investigation and consideration it would save the country a great many millions sterling. We had not yet had any experience of an up-to-date wireless telegraph service. The latest and best station that had yet been erected was the Carnarvon station, although it was erected for the purpose of conducting a telegraph service to New York, a distance of something over 3,000 miles, it had never yet conducted that service; it had been engaged for war purposes. He was hoping that within a very short time it would be opened to a commercial telegraph service, and when it was thought they would realise that a wireless telegraph service to-day was something far different from what they had supposed it was prior to the outbreak of war.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS.

When we were going to see the British Empire in commercial communication by wireless! In 1910, private enterprise proposed to the British Government that it should be allowed to erect a chain of wireless telegraph stations, putting the whole Empire into wireless communication for commercial purposes. The Government replied, "Excellent. We highly approve; but there is a very great feeling in the country that these things should not be done by private enterprise; they should be done by the State." In 1910, nine years later, we had only added and the whole of the Empire which was in commercial communication with this country was Canada, and that had been done by private enterprise. They would agree that it was hardly good evidence in favour of nationalisation. (Hear, hear.) Directly, however, there was any mention of the construction of a chain of wireless stations around the Empire, the German Government called in German private enterprise, and said, "Construct stations at once in Germany and in all German colonies." These stations were constructed and finished before the war, and signal service they rendered Germany. There was no doubt that sooner or later we should have an Imperial chain of wireless telegraph stations for commercial purposes. A cable required a very big capital outlay. Its cost of maintenance was very considerable, and its capacity for traffic was limited. The cost of wireless telegraph stations was moderate, the cost of maintenance was small, and the capacity for traffic was practically unlimited. He gave figures with regard to traffic as a result of a reduction in tariffs, and referred to the introduction of the deferred message rate, and said every reduction in tariffs produced a very big increase in traffic.

Assuming a distance of six thousand or twelve thousand miles, and there was a traffic of 10,000 words per day, a rate of 2s. per word would give the wireless a very handsome profit. So soon as it was possible the rate would be reduced to 1s. 6d. per word, and he believed the traffic would correspondingly increase, and would reach easily 20,000 words a day. When they reached 40,000, a shilling rate could be introduced, and when they reached 80,000 per day a three-penny rate could be introduced, and give the same receipts as the 2s. rate, and that three-penny rate would compare with the 3d. cable rate of to-day for such a distance. He was speaking always of a long distance. Wireless to-day could do 150 words per minute simplex, and 300 words per minute duplex. It would require but a very simple mechanical improvement to double and quadruple that number of words transmitted by wireless. He was satisfied that so soon as wireless traffic needed a greater speed of transmission that improvement would be introduced, and they would get something in the neighbourhood of 800 words or more per minute by wireless telegraphy. One day we might see, for the common weal, an association of cables and wireless for the purpose of a better dissemination of the news of the world, for better communication, for facilitating the commerce of the world, and for putting peoples into easier and cheaper communication with each other, which would do much in cementing peace and developing civilisation. (Cheers.)

COMMUNISM AND FOREIGN POLICY.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* telegraphed to his newspaper, whilst the Soviet Republic was still apparently stable in Hungary, an interesting account of the theory of foreign policy held by Bela Kun and Peter Agoston, the university professor, who assisted him at the Foreign Office.

Every inhabitant of the communistic State, if he were a true proletarian, that is to say, if he were a member of one of the recognized organizations of bodily or mental labour, enjoyed the full rights of citizenship, and it was merely a temporary accident, due to diplomatic necessities, if resident foreigners were not in possession of the same rights, including the duty of transferring their private property to the State.

The communistic State, as a branch of the great world-society, could not accept any regulations imposed on it from without, especially if these came from capitalistic Powers, and hence Hungary could have no relations with the *Entente*. Least of all could Hungary, under a Soviet, accept the imposition of an indemnity, as the payment of that would mean a transference of the property of the proletariat to the capitalists of other countries.

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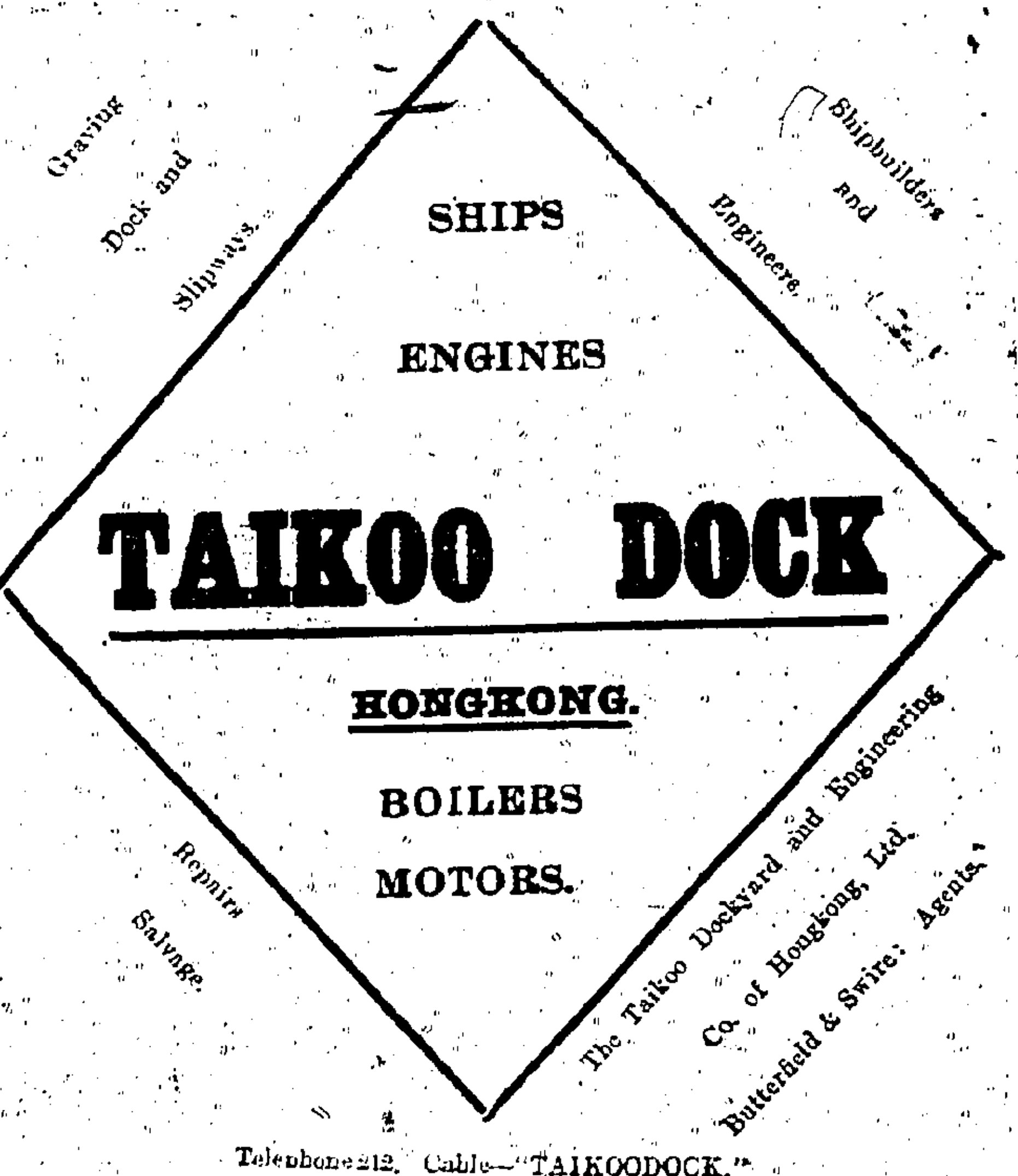
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For	Steamer	To Sail
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MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO	"KANG"	On 14th July, 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KANG"	On 15th July, Noon.
WHEATWELL, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUNSHOW"	On 15th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 17th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 20th July, 11 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 22nd July, Noon.

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"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY,	18th July, at 1 P.M.
"HATTAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY,	22nd July, at 1 P.M.

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Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NAGOYA	21st Aug.	23rd Sept.	2nd Oct.

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due BOMBAY about
DILWARA	26th July.	13th Aug.

FOR
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

JAPAN ... 22nd July | 13th Aug.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI Only.
DILWARA	13th July, 4 P.M.	

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SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.
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SUWA MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

MISHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 17th July, at Noon.
SADO MARU (calling Marcellles) ... Friday, 25th July, at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.
TOTOMI MARU ... Friday, 25th July.
TENSIN MARU ... Thursday, 31st July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
CALCUTTA MARU ... Saturday, 19th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHINGO MARU ... Thursday, 17th July.
KAIFUKU MARU ... Thursday, 17th July.
KAMO MARU ... Monday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
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SHINYA MARU	32,000	Aug. 13th.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	Aug. 23rd.
KOREA MARU	30,000	Sept. 10th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 25th.

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KIYO MARU	17,900	July, 14th.
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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000	On or about 22nd July.
	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 18th Aug.
	"PAUL LECAL" ... 22,000	On or about 14th Sept.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOUI, SUEZ, PORT SAID.
"NERA" ... 10,000 ... On or about 18th July.

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"AMAZON MARU" ... End of July.
"ALTAI MARU" ... Middle of August.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
"SAIGON MARU" ... Tuesday, 15th July.
"INDUS MARU" ... Friday, 25th July.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 18th July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"SAIGON MARU" ... Tuesday, 15th July.
"INDUS MARU" ... Friday, 25th July.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.
"SHISEN MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, R. N. and ADELAIDE.
"KORSO MARU" ... Wednesday, 16th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"ARABIA MARU" ... Tuesday, 15th July.
"MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 19th July.

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